



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/021,392	12/12/2001	Brian K. Dewey	2950	2633

7590 12/30/2005

MICHALIK & WYLIE, PLLC
Suite 193
704 - 228th Avenue NE
Sammamish, WA 98074

EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 12/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/021,392

Applicant(s)

DEWEY ET AL.

Examiner

Cam Y T. Truong

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant has amended claims 1 and 32 in the amendment filed on 10/3/2005

Claims 1-41 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 10/3/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, Applicant argued that Bly does not teach automatically obtaining a set of data corresponding to a least one prior version of that selected file or folder.

In response: Bly teaches that fig. 12 displays a list of different versions (previous version and updated version) of each entry. These versions are stored in a folder 102. Users can copies all of these versions of entries from folder 102 to book 40. It means that a user can copies each previous version or prior version of each entry to the book 40. Thus, a user can select a previous version of an entry and invokes the show detail component symbol 45 in header 41 of shard book window 42 shown in fig. 2. When a user selects the previous version of the entry, the system will automatically contain a set of properties corresponding to previous version of the entry such as the displaying detail properties of updated version of the entry in fig. 5&6. The previous version of the entry is maintained to create the updated version. Copying the previous version of the entry to book 40 indicates that the set of properties corresponding to the previous version of the entry is accessible (col. 19, lines 56-63; col. 20, lines 60-68; col. 37, lines 7-10).

Second, Applicant argued the office action does not establish a prima facial case for obviousness.

In response: Bly does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “wherein selection of the at least one prior version of the file will cause the at least one version of the file to be replaced by the at least one prior version of the file”. Benayoun teaches that when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) (col. 3, lines 24-30). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun’s teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly’s system in order to restore a previous version of a file when file system is corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

Third, Applicant argued that Bly does not teach “restore previous versions of entries precisely to a void the possibility of multiple users modifying entries that are not the most current entry; allow users to be able to easily access older

version of entries because to do so would eliminate the benefit of a multi-user collaborative work system if a user were able to bypass the guard against modifying entries that are not up-to-date.

In response: The above claimed limitation is not recited in all claims.

Fourth, Applicant argued that the combination of Bly and Benayoun is lack of motivation.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun's teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly's system in order to restore a previous version of a file when file system is

corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

Fifth, Applicant argued that Bly does not teach storing any prior versions in a manner accessible by request.

In response: Bly teaches storing each previous or prior version of each entry in a remote server. For example, Fund End selection has a previous version on 13/3/87 and updated version on 20/3/87. Applicant argued that Bly does not teach “the interface displaying information corresponding to at least part of the set of data to enable selection of a file version for restoration from the remote server”. Bly teaches the interface in fig. 12 can be used to copy all of version of entries from remote server to the book 40. Copies versions of entries to the book 40 are equivalent as restoration versions from remote server.

Sixth, Applicant argued that Bly does not teach the recitations of claim 21.

In response: Bly teaches the claimed limitations:

“a local client, the local client having an interface configured to receive a request directed to locating at least one prior version of a selected file” as a local client such as a desktop 32, which has an interface or a window to receives a request of a user directed to the remote location where shared book 40 is to reside at the time the user initially creates a particular instance of a shared book 40 from a blank shared book prototype shown at 40 in fig. 3. The shared book 40 has at least one prior version such as Bond fund end section, version 5 (figs. 1&12, col. 18, lines 13-20);

Art Unit: 2162

40-60);

“a network communication mechanism” as network communication (col. 15, lines 15-24);

“a remote file server- connected to the local client via the communication mechanism” as user workstations such as computer 32s are connected to network file server 16 (col. 15, lines 19-25),

“the remote file server having at least one prior version of the selected file maintained thereon” as the number of remote versions of each shared book entry to be maintained on the file server (col. 17, lines 50-52);

“the interface communicating a request for file version information to the remote file server” as a local client such as a desktop 32, which has an interface or a window to receives a request of a user directed to the remote location where shared book 40 is to reside at the time the user initially creates a particular instance of a shared book 40 from a blank shared book prototype shown at 40 in fig. 3. The shared books application automatically stores such entries to and retrieves entries from a specified file server. The shared book 40 has at least one prior version such as Bond fund end section, version 5. The above information shows that the user request is communicated to the remote server for causing the shared books application automatically stores and retrieves entries from a specified server 16 (figs. 1&12, col. 18, lines 13-25);

“the remote file server responding to the request by returning a set of data corresponding to the at least one prior versions of the selected file maintained

thereon" as a local client such as a desktop 32, which has an interface or a window to receives a request of a user directed to the remote location where shared book 40 is to reside at the time the user initially creates a particular instance of a shared book 40 from a blank shared book prototype shown at 40 in fig. 3. The shared books application automatically stores such entries and to retrieve entries from a specified file server. The user can copy entries 44 of the remote server to their desktop 32. It means that the server returns a set of entries corresponding user request at least one prior version of shared book as a file. The shared book 40 has at least one prior version such as Bond fund end section, version 5. The above information shows that the user request is communicated to the remote server for causing the shared books application automatically stores and retrieves entries from a specified server 16 (figs. 1&12, col. 18, lines 13-25; col. 19, lines 1-10);

"the interface displaying information corresponding to the at least one of prior version of the selected file for selection of the at least one prior version for restoration from the remote server" as an example of a folder 102 of remote file is shown in the window representation of a folder in fig. 12. Users may copy entries 44 from folder 102 to desktop 32 or book 40. The folder 102 includes many versions of files. A user can select a previous version to copy from folder 102 to desktop 32. When a user copy an entries of file (including a previous version) to desktop 32, it means that copied entries (a previous version) is restored in desktop from remote server (col. 37, lines 7-10).

Bly does not explicitly the claimed limitation “such that, when selected, the at least one prior version of the selected file replaces the at least one version of the file”. Benayoun teaches that when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) (col. 3, lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun’s teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly’s system in order to restore a previous version of a file when file system is corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

Finally, Applicant argued that Bly does not teach the claimed limitation of claim 32.

In response: Bly teaches the claimed limitations:

“receiving a request to locate information corresponding to prior versions of a file or folder” as the shared structured data objects, which are located in a remote

digital storage facility or file service represented as a file drawer abstraction of the desktop, are accessed by users to place a digital copy of a digital copy of a structured data object on the user's desktop for subsequent manipulation, editing, revision, insertion of new material. This information indicates that the remote digital storage facility has to receive a request to place a digital copy of a structured data object on the user's desktop. A digital copy of a structured data object is represented as a selected file (col. 3, lines 60-67);

“obtaining a set of at least one timestamp, each timestamp corresponding to a shadow volume that may have a prior version of the file or folder maintained therein” as (figs. 12&3, col. 18, lines 10-25);

“for each timestamp in the set, requesting file or folder attributes from the corresponding volume” as (col. 29, lines 1-25).

“developing a list based on each response to the request for file or folder attributes, each entry in the list indicative of the accessibility of the file or folder associated with each entry” as (fig. 12, col. 37, lines 7-11);

“providing prior file or folder version information and accessibility of the prior file or folder versions based on the list in response to the request to locate information, such that the information enable retrieval of a corresponding version of a file or folder in the list” as fig. 12 displays a list of different versions (previous version and updated version) of each entry. These versions are stored in a folder 102. Users can copies all of these versions of entries from folder 102 to book 40. It means that a user can copies each previous version or prior version of each

entry to the book 40. Thus, a user can select a previous version of an entry and invokes the show detail component symbol 45 in header 41 of shard book window 42 shown in fig. 2. When a user selects the previous version of the entry, the system will automatically contain a set of properties corresponding to previous version of the entry such as the displaying detail properties of updated version of the entry in fig. 5&6. The previous version of the entry is maintained to create the updated version. Copying the previous version of the entry to book 40 indicates that the set of properties corresponding to the previous version of the entry is accessible (col. 19, lines 56-63; col. 20, lines 60-68; col. 37, lines 7-10).

Bly does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein selection of a prior version of the file replaces the most current version of the file".

Benayoun teaches that when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) (col. 3, lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun's teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and

Art Unit: 2162

deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly's system in order to restore a previous version of a file when file system is corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

For the above reason, examiner believed that rejection of the last office action was proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 7, 9, 12-15, 17, 19, 20-27, 30, 32-26 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun (US 6510552).

As to claim 1, Bly teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving an request directed to locating at least one version of a selected file or folder" as the shared structured data objects, which are located in a remote digital storage facility or file service represented as a file drawer abstraction of the desktop, are accessed by users to place a digital copy of a digital copy of a structured data object on the user's desktop for subsequent manipulation, editing, revision, insertion of new material. This information indicates that the remote

digital storage facility has to receive a request to place a digital copy of a structured data object on the user's desktop. A digital copy of a structured data object is represented as a selected file (col. 3, lines 60-67);

"automatically obtaining a set of data corresponding to at least one prior version of that selected file or folder that may be maintained such that the prior version's data is accessible" as fig. 12 displays a list of different versions (previous version and updated version) of each entry. These versions are stored in a folder 102. Users can copies all of these versions of entries from folder 102 to book 40. It means that a user can copies each previous version or prior version of each entry to the book 40. Thus, a user can select a previous version of an entry and invokes the show detail component symbol 45 in header 41 of shard book window 42 shown in fig. 2. When a user selects the previous version of the entry, the system will automatically contain a set of properties corresponding to previous version of the entry such as the displaying detail properties of updated version of the entry in fig. 5&6. The previous version of the entry is maintained to create the updated version. Copying the previous version of the entry to book 40 indicates that the set of properties corresponding to the previous version of the entry is accessible (col. 19, lines 56-63; col. 20, lines 60-68; col. 37, lines 7-10).

"the set of data enabling the accessibility of at least one prior version of the selected file or folder" as displaying a set of data such as a list of remote files or entries as shown in fig. 12. Users may copy entries 44 from folder 102 to desktop 32 or book 40. For example, a user can access the first entry name

Bond Fund End Section to access the prior version of the selected folder 102 (col. 37, lines 7-11);

“returning information corresponding to accessibility of the at least one version of the file or folder in response to the request” as when a user selects a shared book entry, the system displays all versions of entry details sheet 60A including fields for the entry’s name (fig. 5, col. 20, lines 60-67).

Bly does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “wherein selection of the at least one prior version of the file will cause the at least one version of the file to be replaced by the at least one prior version of the file”. Benayoun teaches that when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) (col. 3, lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun’s teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly’s system in order to restore a previous

version of a file when file system is corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

As to claim 2, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the request is received from a user interface" as (col. 9, lines 30-40).

As to claim 4, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the request is received via an application programming interface call" as (col. 16, lines 25-35).

As to claim 5, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "requesting a list of one or more timestamps" as (fig. 3, col. 18, lines 15-25), each timestamp corresponding to a shadow volume" as (fig. 2).

As to claim 6, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the shadow volumes are maintained as differential files" as (col. 18, lines 15-20).

As to claim 7, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the shadow volumes are maintained on at least one remote server" as (col. 18, lines 10-25).

As to claim 9, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "requesting attributes for each prior version of the selected file or folder that may be maintained" as (figs. 13-15).

As to claim 12, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "returning a set of timestamps corresponding to shadow volumes" as (figs. 3-4).

As to claim 13, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "displaying information corresponding to the set to enable user selection of a timestamp-identified shadow volume" as (fig. 2).

As to claim 14, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "requesting a list of one or more timestamps, each timestamp corresponding to a shadow volume, and further comprising, embedding a timestamp corresponding to a selected file on a shadow volume in a request to access the selected file or file attributes from that respective shadow volume" as (figs. 2-4, col. 23, lines 5-20).

As to claim 15, Bly teach the claimed limitation "embedding an identifier corresponding to a selected file on a shadow volume in a request to access the selected file or file attributes from that respective shadow volume" as (fig. 3, col. 23, lines 50-60)

As to claim 17, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the identifier corresponding to the selected file comprises a timestamp" as (fig. 3, col. 23, lines 50-60).

As to claim 19, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “receiving a second request directed to restoring a selected file version in the set, and accessing the selected file version in response to the request” as (col. 37, lines 50-67).

As to claim 20, Bly teaches the same claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1.

As to claim 21, Bly teaches the claimed limitations:

“a local client, the local client having an interface configured to receive a request directed to locating at least one prior version of a selected file” as a local client such as a desktop 32, which has an interface or a window to receives a request of a user directed to the remote location where shared book 40 is to reside at the time the user initially creates a particular instance of a shared book 40 from a blank shared book prototype shown at 40 in fig. 3. The shared book 40 has at least one prior version such as Bond fund end section, version 5 (figs. 1&12, col. 18, lines 13-20);

40-60);

“a network communication mechanism” as network communication (col. 15, lines 15-24);

“a remote file server- connected to the local client via the communication mechanism” as user workstations such as computer 32s are connected to network file server 16 (col. 15, lines 19-25),

“the remote file server having at least one prior version of the selected file maintained thereon” as the number of remote versions of each shared book entry to be maintained on the file server (col. 17, lines 50-52);

“the interface communicating a request for file version information to the remote file server” as a local client such as a desktop 32, which has an interface or a window to receives a request of a user directed to the remote location where shared book 40 is to reside at the time the user initially creates a particular instance of a shared book 40 from a blank shared book prototype shown at 40 in fig. 3. The shared books application automatically stores such entries to and retrieve entries from a specified file server. The shared book 40 has at least one prior version such as Bond fund end section, version 5. The above information shows that the user request is communicated to the remote server for causing the shared books application automatically stores and retrieves entries from a specified server 16 (figs. 1&12, col. 18, lines 13-25);

“the remote file server responding to the request by returning a set of data corresponding to the at least one prior versions of the selected file maintained thereon” as a local client such as a desktop 32, which has an interface or a window to receives a request of a user directed to the remote location where shared book 40 is to reside at the time the user initially creates a particular instance of a shared book 40 from a blank shared book prototype shown at 40 in fig. 3. The shared books application automatically stores such entries to and retrieve entries from a specified file server. The user can copy entries 44 of the

remote server to their desktop 32. It means that the server returns a set of entries corresponding user request at least one prior version of shared book as a file. The shared book 40 has at least one prior version such as Bond fund end section, version 5. The above information shows that the user request is communicated to the remote server for causing the shared books application automatically stores and retrieves entries from a specified server 16 (figs. 1&12, col. 18, lines 13-25; col. 19, lines 1-10);

“the interface displaying information corresponding to the at least one of prior version of the selected file for selection of the at least one prior version for restoration from the remote server” as an example of a folder 102 of remote file is shown in the window representation of a folder in fig. 12. Users may copy entries 44 from folder 102 to desktop 32 or book 40. The folder 102 includes many versions of files. A user can select a previous version to copy from folder 102 to desktop 32. When a user copy an entries of file (including a previous version) to desktop 32, it means that copied entries (a previous version) is restored in desktop from remote server (col. 37, lines 7-10).

Bly does not explicitly the claimed limitation “such that, when selected, the at least one prior version of the selected file replaces the at least one version of the file”. Benayoun teaches that when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N.

The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) (col. 3, lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun's teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly's system in order to restore a previous version of a file when file system is corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

As to claim 22, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the interface communicates the request for file version information to the remote file server via a redirector" as (col. 15, lines 15-20).

As to claim 23, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the interface includes a user interface" as (fig. 3).

As to claim 24, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the interface includes an application programming interface" as (col. 15, lines 5-10).

As to claim 25, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the set of data corresponding to the at least one the prior versions of file comprises at least one timestamp” as (fig. 12, col. 37, lines 1-10).

As to claim 26, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “wherein each timestamp corresponds to a shadow volume” as (col. 18, lines 10-25).

As to claim 27, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “wherein each shadow volume includes a differential file corresponding thereto” as (col. 20, lines 60-67).

As to claim 30, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “ wherein the interface is further configured to communicate with the remote server to obtain file attributes” as (fig. 12).

As to claim 32, Bly teaches the claimed limitations:

“receiving a request to locate information corresponding to prior versions of a file or folder” as the shared structured data objects, which are located in a remote digital storage facility or file service represented as a file drawer abstraction of the desktop, are accessed by users to place a digital copy of a digital copy of a structured data object on the user's desktop for subsequent manipulation, editing, revision, insertion of new material. This information indicates that the remote digital storage facility has to receive a request to place

a digital copy of a structured data object on the user's desktop. A digital copy of a structured data object is represented as a selected file (col. 3, lines 60-67);

"obtaining a set of at least one timestamp, each timestamp corresponding to a shadow volume that may have a prior version of the file or folder maintained therein" as (figs. 12&3, col. 18, lines 10-25);

"for each timestamp in the set, requesting file or folder attributes from the corresponding volume" as (col. 29, lines 1-25).

"developing a list based on each response to the request for file or folder attributes, each entry in the list indicative of the accessibility of the file or folder associated with each entry" as (fig. 12, col. 37, lines 7-11);

"providing prior file or folder version information and accessibility of the prior file or folder versions based on the list in response to the request to locate information, such that the information enable retrieval of a corresponding version of a file or folder in the list" as fig. 12 displays a list of different versions (previous version and updated version) of each entry. These versions are stored in a folder 102. Users can copies all of these versions of entries from folder 102 to book 40. It means that a user can copies each previous version or prior version of each entry to the book 40. Thus, a user can select a previous version of an entry and invokes the show detail component symbol 45 in header 41 of shard book window 42 shown in fig. 2. When a user selects the previous version of the entry, the system will automatically contain a set of properties corresponding to previous version of the entry such as the displaying detail properties of updated

version of the entry in fig. 5&6. The previous version of the entry is maintained to create the updated version. Copying the previous version of the entry to book 40 indicates that the set of properties corresponding to the previous version of the entry is accessible (col. 19, lines 56-63; col. 20, lines 60-68; col. 37, lines 7-10).

Bly does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein selection of a prior version of the file replaces the most current version of the file".

Benayoun teaches that when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) (col. 3, lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Benayoun's teaching of when a user believes that the current version is erroneous, and therefore wishes to return to a previous version, the user initiates a delete command. The apparatus receives this command and removes the first item (e.g., the most recent) on the list, and deletes the current version N. The new current version is the preceding one, version N-1 (e.g., the next newest) to Bly's system in order to restore a previous version of a file when file system is corrupted and further to solves the drawbacks due to the storing of an erroneous version.

As to claim 33, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “wherein receiving a request to locate information comprises receiving an API call” as (col. 29, lines 1-15)

As to claim 34, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “wherein obtaining a set of at least one timestamp comprises communicating with at least one remote file server having at least one shadow volume thereon” as (fig. 12, col. 29, lines 1-15).

As to claim 35, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “wherein requesting file or folder attributes from the corresponding volume comprises, identifying the shadow volume via its corresponding timestamp in the request” as (fig. 12, col. 26, lines 1-30).

As to claim 36, Bly teaches the claimed limitation “embedding the timestamp in a path provided to the remote file server” as (fig. 4).

As to claim 41, Bly teaches the same claimed limitation subject matter in claim 32, further teaches “ a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing (col. 15, lines 15-20).

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun and further in view of Sherman (USP 5832508).

As to claim 3, Bly discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "an operating system shell user interface". Sherman teaches a graphical user interface shell 145 on an operating system (fig. 1B, col. 6, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Sherman's teaching of Shell interface into Bly's system in order to allow a user to enter operating system commands on the service provider's system through a command-line interface.

6. Claims 8 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun and further in view of Harrison et al (or hereinafter "Harrison").

As to claim 8, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "wherein communication with the remote server is via a CIFS file access protocol". Harrison teaches Microsoft compatible format (Server Message Block or SMB/Common Internet File System or CIFS). Finally, to enable network storage device 15 to communicate over the network, a Network TCP/IP Protocol (col. 4, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Harrison's Microsoft compatible format (Server Message Block or SMB/Common Internet File System or CIFS). Finally, to enable network storage device 15 to communicate over the network, a Network TCP/IP Protocol into Bly's system in order to allow users to communicate with server via network system.

As to claim 29, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "wherein the remote file server communicates with the local client via a CIFS file access protocol". Harrison teaches Microsoft compatible format (Server Message Block or SMB/Common Internet File System or CIFS). Finally, to enable network storage device 15 to communicate over the network, a Network TCP/IP Protocol (col. 4, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Harrison's Microsoft compatible format (Server Message Block or SMB/Common Internet File System or CIFS). Finally, to enable network storage device 15 to communicate over the network, a Network TCP/IP Protocol into Bly's system in order to allow users to communicate with server via network system.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view Benayoun and further in view of Almond et al (or hereinafter "Almond") (USP 6112024).

As to claim 10, Bly discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "filtering any information indicative of a prior version that does not exist". Almond teaches that when a user, using a particular version, issues a query to delete a record, the version control subsystem 11 enables the DBMS 12 to determine whether the row 20(i) containing the record version associated with the version is also associated with other versions higher in the version hierarchy. In that operation, the DBMS 12 can determine whether the row 20(i) contains, in the version identifier field 22, the version identifier for the particular version. If so, the DBMS 12 will set the deleted flag 26 for the row 20(i), thereby to indicate that the record has been deleted. On the other hand, if the DBMS 12 determines that the row 20(i) does not contain, in the version identifier field 22, the version identifier for the particular version, which may be the case if the record has not been created or updated in that version, it will create a new record version for the version for which the record is to be deleted, in the manner described above, and sets the delete flag 26 in that record version. The DBMS is represented as a filter flag 26 to indicate the record has been deleted. When record has been deleted, this means that the prior version of record has been deleted too (col. 12, lines 1-20).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Almond's teaching of after filtering the version identifier for the particular version, DBMS 12 will set the deleted flag 26 for the row 20(i), thereby to indicate that the record has been deleted to Bly's system in order to let a user know the file does not exist.

8. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Vasudevan et al (or hereinafter "Vasudevan") (USP 6598059).

As to claim 11, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "filtering information indicative of a prior version that is not unique with respect to a prior version already represented in the set". Vasudevan teaches filtering record version that includes duplicate versions (col. 9, lines 45-55; col. 18, lines 1-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Vasudevan's teaching of filtering record version that includes duplicate versions to Bly's system in order to save time a user to search/retrieve records having duplicated versions.

9. Claims 16 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun and further in view of Trede et al (or hereinafter "Trede") (USP 5873103).

As to claim 16, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "wherein the identifier corresponding to the selected file is embedded in the request such that distributed file system server name changes at distributed file system junction points do not affect the identifier". Trede teaches that the name of the storage server is an inadequate identifier, since the name can be changed over time. Since the name of server can be changed. However, the system does not mention whether or not the change of server name can affect the timestamp. Thus, the change of server name may not affect the time same (col. 11, lines 1-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Trede's teaching of the name of the storage server is an inadequate identifier, since the name can be changed over time to Bly's system in order to save time for processing an attribute of a file.

As to claim 37, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "wherein the timestamp is embedded in the path such that distributed file system server name changes at distributed file system junction points do not affect the timestamp". Trede teaches that the name of the storage server is an inadequate identifier, since the name can be changed over time. Since the name of server can be changed. However, the system does not mention whether or not the change of server name can affect the timestamp. Thus, the change of server name may not affect the time same (col. 11, lines 1-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Trede's teaching of the name of the storage server is an inadequate identifier, since the name can be changed over time to Bly's system and Benayoun's system in order to save time for processing an attribute of a file.

9. Claims 18 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun and further in view of Martin, Jr. et al (or hereinafter "Martin") (USP 6610105).

As to claim 18, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "flagging a request to access the selected file or file attributes from that respective shadow volume to indicate that the request corresponds to a shadow volume". However, Martin teaches that the exact access to the right file is dependent on a flag in the request as an example shown in FIG. 4A. A request from the mobile device, if executing a WML browser, comprises a flag "wml" so that the menu generation server can be advised of which file shall be fetched (col. 11, lines 55-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Martin's teaching of access to the right file is dependent on a flag in the request to Bly's system in order to let the system known user can access the file.

As to claim 28, Bly teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the interface communicates the request for file version information to the remote file server via a redirector" as (fig. 2, col. 18, lines 10-25). Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "wherein the redirector is configured -to flag requests seeking information from a shadow volume". Martin teaches that the exact access to the right file is dependent on a flag in the request as an example shown in FIG. 4A. A request from the mobile device, if executing a WML browser, comprises a flag "wml" so that the menu generation server can be advised of which file shall be fetched (col. 11, lines 55-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Martin's teaching of access to the right file is dependent on a flag in the request to Bly's system in order to let the system known user can access the file.

10. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun and further in view of Groff et al (or hereinafter "Groff") (USP 5787411).

As to claim 31, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "wherein the interface is further configured to filter the information that is displayed based on the file attributes". Groff teaches an interface is constructed to filter database records that are displayed including attributes such as order date, shipped date (fig. 7, col. 13, lines 25-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Groff's teaching of constructing an interface to filter database records that are displayed including attributes such as order date, shipped date to Bly's system in order to return correct record based on user's input.

11. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayoun and further in view of Mason.

As to claim 38, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "flagging the request such that the remote file server will detect the embedded timestamp". Mason teaches when the SELECT request is received, a server subprocess will be initiated to flag and timestamp the event packet as selected and issue a BORROW or COPY request to the central library facility to cause it to borrow or copy the document of the event packet if it exists in the central library facility and transmit the document to the remote processor from which the request SELECT was received (col. 16, lines 10-20).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mason's teaching of when the SELECT request is received, a server subprocess will be initiated to flag and timestamp the event packet as selected and issue a BORROW or COPY request to the central library facility to cause it to borrow or copy the document of the event

packet if it exists in the central library facility and transmit the document to the remote processor from which the request SELECT was received to Bly's system and Benayoun's system in order to indicate to server to select information for response to a user's request.

12. Claims 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bly et al (or hereinafter "Bly") (USP 5008853) in view of Benayouns and further in view of Barney et al (or hereinafter "Barney") (USP 6212512).

As to claim 39, Bly does not teach the claimed limitation "determining from the response to the request for file or folder attributes whether the file or folder exists on the shadow volume identified via a timestamp, and if so, including an entry representing the corresponding timestamp in the list". Barney teaches that the protection list editor scheduler 226 component is a standalone utility that allows the user to create and modify a profile of files on their system that they would like to have protected on a regular basis. Individual files, file types, whole folders and sub-folders, as well as wild cared entries may be added or removed from the protection list from this component (col. 7, lines 20-35).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Barney's the protection list editor scheduler 226 component is a standalone utility that allows the user to create and modify a profile of files on their system that they would like to have protected on a regular

basis. Individual files, file types, whole folders and sub-folders, as well as wild cared entries may be added or removed from the protection list from this component to Bly's system and Benayouns' system in order to return a correct list of files to a user properly.

As to claim 40, Bly and Benayouns disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 32, except the claimed limitation "wherein developing a list comprises, determining from the response to the request for file or folder attributes whether a unique file or folder entry exists in the list, and if not, adding an entry representing the corresponding timestamp to the list". Barney teaches that the protection list editor scheduler 226 component is a standalone utility that allows the user to create and modify a profile of files on their system that they would like to have protected on a regular basis. Individual files, file types, whole folders and sub-folders, as well as wild cared entries may be added or removed from the protection list from this component (col. 7, lines 20-35).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Barney's the protection list editor scheduler 226 component is a standalone utility that allows the user to create and modify a profile of files on their system that they would like to have protected on a regular basis. Individual files, file types, whole folders and sub-folders, as well as wild cared entries may be added or removed from the protection list from this

component to Bly's system and Benayouns' system in order to return a correct .
list of files to a user properly.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Midgley et al (US 6847984)

14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

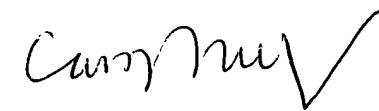
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T. Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Cam Y T Truong
Examiner
Art Unit 2162
12/27/2005